The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY AUGUST 24, 1896. XXXV—NO. 22

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Stolen Property Identified at Orrville.

LAST CHAPTER IN THE INCIDENT

Stark County Democrats and Populists and Their Troubles—Hereafter They will Nominate by Primary Election—A Letter Full of News from North Lawrence.

CANTON, Aug. 21.—Atlee Pomerene is prayerfully considering whether or not to accept the nomination for prosecuting attorney, thrust upon him by the Populists and Democrats of Stark county. In addition to the convention proceedings reported yesterday, Stanton Howells, of Massillon, objected to giving the Populists more than one candidate on the ticket. He said that the party should not be fostered by trying to get their votes. Archibald McGregor introduced a resolution to the effect that hereafter all nominations be made by primary elections and that the Australian ballot be used. A central committeeman is to be chosen in every precinct at the same time. The resolution was adopted under protest. A committee composed of Messrs. Harrison, Pontius, Slentz, Simonet and Hay was appointed to fill any vacancy that may occur. The convention adjourned in great confusion

ARMED WITH RIFLES.

ORRVILLE, Aug. 20.—Quite an exciting time was experienced here last evening, by our town people capturing three bold, bad thieves They were offering for sale pocket knives, etc. Some of the goods sold here were shirred Wm. Pontius, Rockford, O Some of the people became suspicious and telegraphed there and found that their store was burglarized recently, and Marshal Arnold undertook to arrest the men. He captured one and the rest took flight, and in a few minutes about a hundred citizens were in hot pursuit, and a great many shots were exchanged. Rob. Springer, of the Madison House was struck by a bullet and wounded in the leg. The crowd of citizens consisted of over one hundred men, all armed with shotguns and Winchester rifles, and it took two hours to get the villains, who hid in the swamp grass east of here about one mile. They also hid in a corn field, but were apprehended there and pursued by our enraged citizens They will have a hearing this morning.

The names of the three persons who were arrested last evening after a fierce battle of our citizens and Marshal Arnold are C. P. Routson, alias Prince Albert; Toothpick, who worked near Sterling last summer, and Frederick Wagner, resident of New York City. They were arraigned before Mayor Ramsey this morning and held under $300 bail for shooting with intent to wound. Fred Blake was fined $10 and costs for loitering and stands committed. The other two men have been taken to the county jail. The condition of Robbie Springer is still serious and fears are entertained for his recovery.

William Pontius, a merchant from Hartford, will arrive this evening to identify the goods which were found on the person of Fred Blake and who is being held for loitering around the city. The gang was a tough one, and had not the citizens turned out en masse they would not have been captured at all, and it would have been a dangerous thing for a few men to try to arrest them as they were armed with the best of guns.

STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

ORRVILLE, Aug. 21.—The sheriff of Celina, Mercer county, and William Pontius, the merchant whose store was burglarized one week ago last night, of a lot of knives and revolvers, arrived here last night on No 20. Mr. Pontius was shown the stolen goods and positively identified them as the ones taken from his store at Rockford, O. He also said that there were eight thieves who broke into his store, and he has already captured two of them at Celina, and from the description of the one who escaped here he is the same one who eluded capture out there The sheriff took Fred Blake along, the man held here for loitering on the streets, as the goods found on his person were the property of Mr. Pontius. They left on No. 15 last night for Mercer county.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 21.—Thomas Arnot's 9-year old child succumbed to the poison taken two weeks ago, and was buried last Monday, the 17th inst. The parents have the sympathy of the public in their sore affliction.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Baldwin are spending a week with their many friends in this vicinity. Mr. Baldwin lectured Sunday evening on "His Trip to Boston and Return." The lecture, though long, was intensely interesting, instructive and spicy throughout.

The Pollock reunion was held on the 18th inst. at Meyer's lake. The day was an ideal one for an outing.

Many of our people attended the Wayne county centennial. Good, is the verdict of all.

The U. B. annual conference will convene in Canton next week. Bishop Mills will be the presiding officer.

The township board of education adopted at its regular meeting, last Monday, Metcalf's language lessons and English grammar, to displace Harvey's and Lockwood's which have been used miscellaneously in the districts. A recent law has made it necessary to teach civil government in the common schools, in accordance with which Peterman's text book was adopted. This will be a valuable branch of knowledge to the future generations if they would preserve inviolate the liberties and institutions vouchsafed unto them by the fathers of our country, and it is to be hoped that our teachers will enter into the work of this new department of knowledge with a zest and determination commensurate with the importance of the subject.

MR. M'ELHINNEY DEAD.

DALTON, Aug. 21.—Sunday evening last, David S. McElhinney answered to the call of the grim reaper, and after eight months of suffering passed to the beyond. As our readers all remember Mr McElhinney was seriously injured on the 11th of last December while at work in the Dalton mines, by a fall of rock. His back was so badly hurt that different operations that were performed afforded him only temporary relief, and the fact that his injuries were incurable added to his suffering. In April he was taken to the Sandusky Soldiers' Home for treatment, and remained there until July 4th For awhile he seemed much better and hopes were entertained that he would regain the use of his limbs, but after his return home he grew gradually worse until death relieved his sufferings.

Mr. McElhinney was a veteran of the war of 1861 5, having served in the gallant 16th O. V. I., which regiment among many others saw much hard service during the war. He bore the reputation of being a brave and efficient soldier, always ready for duty.

THE NEWS FROM BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, Auff. 19.—Miss Nellie Tomer, daughter of J. H. Tomer, has been very sick. Improving slowly.

Miss Belknap and Miss Bidwell, of Canton, are visiting with their grandma, Mrs. Eliz b th Br w l

O W Kaefer came home sick from Massillon, where he had been employed with Charles Baker in the barber shop.

Quite a number of bridge hands were hunting boarding places a few evenings ago. We heard that four of them secured board with Wilson Holderman and the balance went to the hotel.

The hydraulic cider press started up yesterday, and the people that have apples going to waste can get them worked up into cider. They grind on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

"Youse" Albright came home last evening from Wheeling.

Rezin Clark's new house is completed. It is well calculated, and cost Mr. Clark but very little over half of what the contractor wanted to build it for.

The Grand Army boys and members of the 126th are getting ready to go to New Cumberland on the 27th. Grand times are anticipated. The boys are passing away fast, and it will not be long until reunions will be numbered with things of the past.

The plum crop has been the largest ever known in this vicinity. The only thing against it was the rotting of about one half the crop. Also some varieties of grapes are rotting on the bushes.

The farmers are busy digging their potatoes, and report a large yield. They are paying two cents per bushel for picking.

The wet weather and so much rank vegetation in and about the village is causing considerable sickness.

The break in the canal at the second lock is being rapidly pushed along and will be finished next week.

The bridge gang is putting up the iron bridge on the W. & L. E. railroad.

THE WETS VICTORIOUS.

MT. EATON, Aug. 22.—The citizens of the town balloted on the liquor question Thursday, and by a vote of 27 to 33 decided that it should remain wet.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Peach Yellows, Black Knot, and San Jose Scale.

At the last session of the Ohio legislature an act was passed making it the duty of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station to publish a bulletin giving full information relative to black knot, peach yellows, San Jose scale, etc., to be sent to the township fruit commissioners for distribution among the fruit growers of the state. This bulletin has been prepared as No. 72 of the station series, and will be sent to the proper authorities and to any person engaged in fruit growing in Ohio, on application to the experiment station at Wooster, O. It contains the full text of the law, with illustrations showing the effect of the yellows and scale.

Peach yellows is one of the most destructive diseases of the peach orchard. It is widely scattered in Ohio, and the interests of all peach growers require the prompt removal and burning of the affected trees and fruit. While the fruit is on the trees is the best of all seasons for beginning the work. Diseased trees are being marked by the fruit commissioners of the townships for removal by the owners, and each grower of peaches should learn to distinguish the symptoms of yellows, as well as the indications of scale and black knot.

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

The Board of Education Selects the School Books for Next Term.

The board of education, in special session Thursday evening, accepted the report of the committee on text books, which recommended replacing Martin's Civil Government with Fisk's, and Harvey's Elementary Grammar with Hyde's Practical Lessons in the Use of English Nos. 1 and 2. The selection of arithmetics and geographies the committee left to the entire board, and, after some discussion, it was decided to make no change in the former, and to substitute Frye's geographies for the Eclectics, which are now in use, on condition that local dealers accept all old books at exchange prices and that the publishers take in exchange for Frye's books such Eclectics as the retailers may have on hand. No other changes were made in the course.

Found Good Coal.

Drillers on the Robinson Reinohl farm near West Brookfield have found coal running from 5 feet 8 inches in thickness to over six feet. The territory is controlled by the Howells Coal Company, by whom a mine will doubtless be opened before long.

GEORGE KOONS'S APPEAL

He Asks His Old Home People to Come to His Rescue.

WHY THE MONEY IS NEERED.

The Confession of the Convict Suicide at Baltimore and Its Bearing on the Massillon Boy's Case—Says He is Convicted Although Innocent as a Babe.

HOLLIDYASBURG, Pa., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I drop you this letter in my own behalf. I am not a very good composer and will leave it to you to extract and publish it in the right light. In the first place I am here as you all know without friends or money, among strangers, charged and convicted of a crime that I am as innocent of as a babe, as God in heaven, Who knows all things, knows; and I know that I have been made the victim of a deep laid plot and money making scheme; and with the proper means and God's help I can clearly show to the world that I am, as I say, an innocent man.

My people in Massillon, what few I have, are all poor, but honest. They are doing all that lies in their power for me, but seem to be unable to raise the proper means to carry on my new trial, and as you know without the proper means it could not be carried on, and so I beg of you to please kindly ask the public for me to give me a helping hand. As I said before, God knows I am innocent of this crime, and He will surely reward those who aid one of their fellow beings in need. Just think of it, if each one would give but twenty-five cents how easily the amount could be raised to save my innocent life; and how much twenty five cents mean to me and so little to them. And let me say right here that I mean to be an honest, upright man as long as I live.

Not one shall lose one penny by aiding me, for I shall pay back every penny that is given toward my aid. I have a poor old grandmother there, and a father who is getting old and unable to work, and they both need my help now; and I mean to do all I can to make the rest of their life pleasant. I know that I have not been as good a man as I should and have caused my poor people lots of sorrow. But you know that there never was a man got so low yet, but what he could redeem himself if he only tried, and I for one have resolved to redeem myself I sometimes think that it was God's will that I should be arrested for this, just to show me what I might come to if I did not lead a different life, and when the right time comes He will clear all this up. I have been in here now very near ten months and you can imagine how I must feel to know that I have underwent all this suffering for nothing.

I am convicted solely upon the evidence of men who call themselves detectives and who care nothing for a human life; all they want is the almighty dollar; as the papers here stated after I was convicted, without the evidence of the detectives conviction would have been impossible. Argument for my new trial will be started next week and if granted then we will have to hurry up and collect our new evidence and get things in proper shape for October court; and if it is not granted then it will have to be taken to the supreme court. But in either case as I have stated we are handicapped for the want of the means, and surely my own town people where I was born and raised will not desert me in this great time of need.

I will enclose in this letter a clipping out of one of the papers here. My attorneys were down to Baltimore and you will see the results of their investigation. If you think it proper you can publish it, but please explain to the public and do not let the article stop you from aiding me as my case will have to go to a new trial to bring these things out. In my estimation that had ought to be enough to clear any man without a trial, but this district attorney here is a man that does not want to see his error But as I said before with the proper means all will come out right. Hoping you will please do for me all you can, and thanking you kindly for your past favors, I will close for this time,

Remaining most sincerely,
GEORGE KOONS.
Box 226 Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The newspaper clipping relates to the confession of Convict Hildebrand, who recently committed suicide in a Baltimore penitentiary, after having confessed that the murder for which Wilson, (George Koons) was convicted, was performed by himself. This confession was discounted by Koon's prosecutors, who alleged that the suicide was insane. The Baltimore Herald of August 4 explains this unwillingness to accept the confession as follows:

"There is a great deal of professional pride in the practice of the law and in the detection of criminals, and it was evident that the Altoona officials would require considerable proof to convince them that they had made a mistake in the arrest and conviction of Frank Wilson and James Farrell for the murder of old man Bonnecke."

The Herald procured an interview with Convict Williams, to whom the suicide convict confessed. It is subjoined:

"Williams, the Altoona authorities say your story told to them is a fake," Hildebrand's pal was informed yesterday evening. "They can say what they please," was the prompt and calm reply; "what I have said was the truth; I did not spring forward and thrust my story on anybody; I told it with reluctance, and only after being persistently urged; if the people don't believe it, I don't care."

"That's what they say," continued the Herald representative; "they won't believe a word of it." "Maybe they don't want to correct their mistake," was the ready and remarkably significant answer of the criminal, as he laughed.

"At the time of the murder Detective McSweeney suspicioned Whitney and Williams and communicated with the Baltimore authorities, stating that he would be down there to see them, but he never came. While he and Hammond now claim that neither Whitney nor Williams were in Altoona when Bonnecke was murdered, the papers of that date declare that the man was killed on the night on which it is positively known the two men were in town.

On August 13, 1896, Attorneys Henderson and Fletcher visited Baltimore and there secured affidavits, of which the following is the substance:

Convict Williams swears that he has kown Joseph Hildebrand, alias Fred Whitney, alias Harry White, since February, 1895; was jointly indicted and convicted with Hildebrand for attempting to rob two parties in Baltimore; while fleeing from this crime we came to Altoona April 5, 1895; Hildebrand had received a letter from some party, named Joe, to meet him in Altoona at that time; we stopped at the Wild Cat Hotel; we arrived there at 9 in the morning; we spent the day walking about town; about three Joe met us at the hotel in the afternoon; Hudebrand seemed to be acquainted with him; they left together and returned about 9 in the evening; we stopped at the Wild Cat that night; I registered under the name of John Morris; we spent the next day in traveling about the town, and Joe met us at the hotel at 9 in the evening; Hildebrand and Joe went away together, leaving me at the hotel; Hildebrand returned at 11:30 that night; Joe did not return; when Hildebrand returned he had a knit jacket under his coat and over his vest; I had never seen this jacket before that time; Hildebrand seemed very much excited and wanted to leave town as soon as possible; we left immediately on a freight train and rode to about 10 or 15 miles east of Johnstown, where Hildebrand pulled out some money and we counted it, he had $11,000; he then told me that he had blown a safe and got the money; but, since then, on at least two occasions within the last six months, he told me that he and his friend had committed a murder at Altoona—had killed Bonnecke—and that an innocent man had been arrested for it; he said he did not know Wilson; he told me on several occasions that he intended to make a confession to Warden Weyler, and in talking about his confession he seemed very much worried about the matter I am 24 years of age; was never arrested for any offense of any kind until I met Hildebrand.

Convict Henry Meyers swears that he knew Hildebrand for twelve or fifteen years; they had been friends together and Hildebrand talked freely to him; on July 4, 1895, Hildebrand told me he had a "rough time up in Pennsylvania;" that he had "put a man to sleep in Altoona" and "got nothing out of it;" on Thanksgiving day I spoke to him about his worried look, and he said: "I have enough to worry me;" that "between that wife of mine and this partner here (meaning Williams) I am afraid that Altoona affair will come out, and I will be put in trouble about it; Williams knows enough about it to put the rope around my neck" Hildebrand never mentioned the name of Wilson or any other party in connection with the case From my previous acquaintance with Hildebrand I believe he was perfectly rational when he made these statements July 4 and Thanksgiving day are public days on which the prisoners are allowed to converse with each other.

Mrs. Grace Hildebrand swears: "I am the widow of Joseph Hildebrand, alias Fred Whitney, etc" On April 7, 1895, while Hildebrand was under arrest at the police station in Baltimore, he told her that "We killed a fellow day before yesterday;" I asked him where he got the knit jacket he had on; he said he had bought it, and when the detective, who was present, stepped aside, he said: 'You will get me into trouble if you talk like that' The next day at the jail I asked him about it, and he said, 'you will have me hung yet.' Frequently when I questioned him about the articles, to wit, the knit jacket, bandana handkerchief and jack knife, he would get mad and curse me, saying, 'you will have me hung,' etc From my knowledge of the man, I don't believe he was insane when he made these statements to me I believe he killed this man in Altoona; first, because he told me he did, and so often dropped the conversation when I wanted to talk about it; second, because he had this knit jacket, which he did not have when he left home and would not give me any explanation for it"

"Warden Weyler swears that on July 31, 1895, between the hours of 11 and 12, Joe Hildebrand, alias etc., said he had killed a man at Altoona for which crime another man who was innocent had been convicted; he said when he and Williams were running away from the Swyndell affair this crime in Altoona was committed; I asked him how he killed the man and he answered by hitting him on the head with a hammer; noticing his excited and nervous condition I deemed it prudent to continue the interview to another time, before which time arrived the murderer committed suicide. When his wife came after the suicide I informed her that Whitney or Hildebrand had charged himself with having committed murder in Altoona, she threw both her hand up to her face and exclaimed; 'My God! did he tell you that too?' She then told me that she knew of that fact, and that if a knit jacket could be found that he wore when he was brought back from Pittsburg it might throw some light upon it."

DIED IN A COAL MINE.

Thomas Brooks Meets Death While Under Ground.

Thomas Brooks was found dead in the Warwick mine, about noon, Saturday. He had evidently been in the act of tamping a hole, when the summons came. He was a man of about 63 years of age, and lived with his family, in West Brookfield.

He had previously suffered much with asthma and the cause of his death was probably superinduced by this disease.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches 25c at druggists

M'KINLEY MEETS THEM.

Tin Plate Men Come From Pennsylvania.

ENTHUSIASM WITH A RING TO IT.

A Large Delegation Arrives in Canton From the Keystone State and is Received by Major McKinley—The Candidate Delivers a Short Address.

CANTON, Aug. 22 —Nearly a thousand workingmen from Elwood and New Castle, Pa., arrived today, accompanied by two bands of music. They were received by Major McKinley, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Jackson, Gentlemen and my Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome my fellow citizens of the neighboring state to my city and to my home. I note with great satisfaction, the message which your eloquent spokesman brings to me, that the people of Pennsylvania have lost none of their devotion to the great principles of the Republican party and that this year as in all the years of the past it will give to the Republican national ticket an unrivalled Republican majority. Nor am I surprised, my fellow citizens, that this is so. We have had three years of bitter experience under another policy by which the Republican policy is opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to attract us to those policies, but much to attract us to the old policies which stand opposed to them.

"I was glad to meet my distinguished friend with whom I so long sat in the congress of the United States and to again hear his voice, as I often heard it in the halls of the national house, speaking for the great doctrines of the Republican party because he believed that in the success of those doctrines were enveloped the highest prosperity and welfare of the American people.

"My fellow citizens, the earnest thought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country and how to best improve it. This is the thought of every mind and the prayer of every soul. Nobody is satisfied with our present unfortunate business conditions, and the great body of the people want and mean to have a change. What shall the change be? Shall it be the continuation of the present administration under another leadership? (No) A leadership advocating all the policies of the Democratic party, which have been injurious to the American people and rejecting all which are good, wholesome and patriotic and which have received the approval of the people of the country. The wing of the Democratic party which controlled the Chicago convention is just as much in favor of free trade as the wing of the Democratic party in favor of the present national administration (Applause.) Most of those prominent in that convention were conspicuous leaders in the assault upon our industries and our labor made by the 53rd congress

"They are devoted to the un-American policy and were chiefly instrumental in putting away the tariff legislation and have increased our foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of the American workingman It stands opposed to reciprocity, which was manifested during the administration of President Harrison. The people of this country all condemned the policies of this party in these particulars in every election since 1892. They are only waiting for a chance to register again, and all along the line and unitedly express their opposition to this free trade heresy in the general election next November. If there were, therefore, but one question, that of protection against free trade, we have it just as sharply drawn and as distinctively presented through the Chicago convention wing of the Democratic party in 1892, and a triumph this year for the Chicago platform would be a signal victory for free trade and for the continuation of the free trade legislation which has resulted so disastrously to the American people and brought starvation wages at home. This wing of the Democratic party believes not only in free trade, but it believes in free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Having diminished our business, they seek now to diminish the value of our money; having cut wages in two, they want to cut the money with which the wages are paid in two, and we will have neither the one nor the other. The other wing of the Democratic party is practically opposed to free silver because it believes that such a policy would contract the currency of the country and deprive us of the use of gold and create widespread panic and bring to American interests serious injury. My fellow citizens, will the people return to that party for relief? (No) Whose policies created the conditions under which we are suffering and from which they are now crying out to be relieved? What we need now is business restored and confidence. With business confidence restored, money will invest in private and public enterprises and when so invested labor will be well rewarded and the toil of the husbandman will be fully requited. Without confidence, money will be hoarded and the wheels of industry stop and what that means many of the men before me know. Then the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer and those of all other useful occupations will suffer. Gentlemen, confidence lies at the foundation of all sucessful business transactions. We cannot restore confidence by a proposition to destroy the currency of the government and scale down public and private obligations. Such a proposition strikes at the very life of credit and of business. It makes it harder to get money for legitimate and worthy enterprises by deliberately proposing to pay back what has already been borrowed in a depreciated currency. The people, irrespective of party, will unite in rejecting a financial scheme which would virtually confiscate the savings banks and building associations and the investments of the people in insurance companies and the American people will never consent to have the pensions of our soldiers repudiated by a single farthing. (Applause.) The people want neither free trade nor free silver. (Applause.) The one will degrade our labor, the other our money. We are opposed, unalterably opposed, to both of them We have tried the one in a modified form with these disastrous results to every American interest, and are opposed to making an experiment with the other.

"My fellow citizens, the people have a chance this year to take the Wilson law off of the statute books and put a good American law, protective tariff law in its place, (Applause.) which will gladden the home of of every American workman. They have a chance this year to prevent the free silver law from going on the statute books and thus keep our money of every kind now in circulation as good as gold and preserve our national name above reproach. (A voice—we will do it) If they do not improve the chance now they will not have another opportunity for four years. Do the workingmen, the farmers, the manufacturers want the Wilson law to remain on the statute books for four years more? (No)

"Do they want reciprocity which will give us a foreign market for our agricultural products on the statute books to remain four years more? Do they want a law enacted, to pass and to receive for their wages a dollar worth less than one hundred cents? These are questions which every voter in the country must answer in his conscience and by his vote next November. Gentlemen, what will the answer be? (Cries of McKinley and applause)

"I thank you most heartily for this call, for these expressions of your good will, for the assurance which Mr Jackson has given me of your unfaltering support to Republican principles, and it will give me very great pleasure to meet everyone of you personally." (Applause.)

A MERCHANTS' PICNIC.

It Will be Held at Chippewa Lake Sept. 2. Committees Appointed.

The meeting of the Massillon retail merchants held in the mayor's court room, Thursday evening, was largely attended by the business men of the city, including most of the members of the grocers' association. It was decided that instead of the annual grocers' picnic, one should be held in which all the merchants of the town were equally interested Chippewa lake was selected as the place and September 2 as the date. The following officers were elected and committees appointed to serve on the day of the picnic: Frank C. Sibila, president; E. A. Taggart, vice president; G. F. Breckel, secretary, and W. A. Sonnhalter, treasurer.

Executive committee: Henry Snyder, C. M. Whitman, Clark G. Smith, Frank Warth, Wilson Graber, Wm. Humberger and Frank Humberger.

Committee on printing: W. B. Martin, W. A. Clark and William Sonnhalter.

Committe on music, grounds and transportation: G F. Breckel, A. Shorb and G. F Schworm

Committee on sports: Henry Snyder, Lewis Moser, F. C. Sibila, Jacob Wise and J. R Oppenheimer.

Reception committee: G. L. Albrecht, J M. Clark, Frank Crone, Henry Sonnhalter, W L. Bachtel, Chas. Warth, Curtis Wade, Fred Von Kanel, E. S. Craig, F. E Seaman, S. F. Weller, J. Graze, L. Vort, George Henrich, C. Seibold, John Kohl, W Graham, John Matthews, J. C. F. Putman, Thos. Morgan, John Yetzer, Jacob Smith and J. A. Sailer.

Then it was decided to engage the Military band for the occasion, and the meeting adjourned.

ACCEPTED THE SITUATION.

Shawnee Miners and the Lease System.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21 —[By Associated Press]—Twelve hundred miners at Corning, Rendville and Hemlock have gone out on strike in consequence of the resolution of the miner's convention.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 21 —A letter received at the United Mine Workers' headquarters states that the Smith mines at Shawnee recently held a meeting to hear the report of the action of the late state convention on the lease mine system. The local unanimously decided to accept the situation and immediately stopped work. The letter says that this is conclusive evidence that Shawnee still has a large number of union miners. Secretary Pearce says that the Smith mine had one of the most desirable leases in the valley, and the prompt action of the local in accepting the situation is a good indication.

The mine employs about 300 men, and the probabilities are that a large number of the men will require assistance, which was provided for by the convention levying an assessment of 5 per cent. on the dollar on all miners working. It will be remembered that this assessment applies to all the miners in the state of Ohio.

President Penna, of the national, and President Ratchford, of the Ohio division of miners, went to Shawnee to attend a meeting of the miners, and will also attend a meeting at Corning today, in reference to the ratification of the resolutions adopted at the state convention to the abolition of the lease system of mining now in vogue in that section. It is believed that the most of the miners will accept the situation and stop work.

Cheap Excursion to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W B Kniskern, G P & T A Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Potection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,747,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1896) Increased our Public Debt $262,329,630.

The printers of Canton have started a bright and chatty newspaper of their own, called the Journal Mr. W. S. Knox is the editor in charge, and the enterprise promises well. It tells the story of the day concisely and well, and THE INDEPENDENT'S best wishes go out to its projectors.

They have had a wedding over at Salem, and the Herald has gone into ecstasies as thus reproduced: "Ah! marvelous was this scene. The groom wore a dark frock coat with pants to correspond. The bride's apparel, which was a marvel of beauty, consisted of a pink silk, trimmed with lace which hung in delicate folds. Presents were bestowed—many costly and beautiful. The dining hall was fascinating and all enjoyed a sumptuous repas, for such it was, of the grandest of the land. May the noon and evening of this joyous union be as lovely as the delicious realm of their morning and may they prosperous ever be till they reach the Mecca of God's people."

Judge Cox has dismissed the disputants in street corner political debates recently arrested in Indianapolis. He held that it was the citizens' duty to discuss questions of public policy and he would protect them. In a general way Judge Cox was undoubtedly correct, but if there is any propriety in permitting the streets to be blockaded at all hours, people who desire to use the sidewalks for the purpose for which they were intended, fail to understand it. The privilege of free speech is guaranteed by the constitution, but no reasonable interpretation of that privilege gives to the loud mouthed gentry who hold forth on the curbstones, the authority to attract browds who use more or less offensive language, expectorate with vehemence and annoy passers by. And every policeman and every magistrate should require that public places be kept in such a state that pedestrians may have an interrupted right of way. Many blatant demogogues, who have no more comprehension of the true meaning of freedom of speech than they have of the nature of electricity, or the interior of the continent of Africa, labor under the delusion that they have some sort of right to halt wherever and whenever they please, and create scenes of disorder, who propogate doctrines that may be good, or bad, and are generally bad.

John McBride, in his paper at Columbus, talks as though foreign investments in this country had been made by some occult process, designed to abridge our liberties and put out the sacred fires. He ignores the fact that we have invited these investments, needing the money for our own good. He goes on to declare that:

"In 1776 the 3,000,000 American people revolted against British dominion, but British diplomacy and intrigue have accomplished in recent years what they failed to secure by force of arms; our people have been subjected and are paying as heavy a toll as though this country was still a British colony and its people British subjects. We need a new declaration of independence from British rule which controls our peoply by controlling our financial system, and we need another revolution to establish our independence from the British gold kings of London, and their auxiliaries in Wall street, New York, but the revolution should be a bloodless one and the only weapons used must be the ballot, and if this be used as it should the power of the gold kings will be broken, and the people of this grand country will be given an opportunity to free themselves from debt, tyranny an oppression."

Surely it does not require very keen perceptions to see that Mr. McBride simply advises us to avoid paying our honest debts—to label something "a dollar" with which to return real dollars loaned by capitalists who had faith in our integrity. Sensible people will not be deluded by humbug talk about "revolutions," "diplomacy" and "intrigue." The issue is simply whether or not honesty is the best policy.

MR. AUSTIN'S SUCCESSOR.

The resignation of Mr. Austin as a representative of Stark county in the General Assembly, has brought about a rather singular condition, not contemplated in existing legislation. Under the law, although the present legislature will not meet again, unless called in special session, a successor to Mr. Austin will have to be chosen, and he will be entitled to $600 salary for one year, although he will have no duties to perform. THE INDEPENDENT has consulted Secretary of State Taylor in this matter, and he explains the situation in the following reply:

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20, 1896.
To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

In response to your inquiry of the 19th inst., I have to say that, in event of a vacancy in the office of representative in the General Assembly, the constitution requires that the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term, by election, in the manner directed by law; and, by law it is provided that, when a vacancy happens, the governor shall, upon satisfactory information, issue a writ of election directing a special election to be held to fill such vacancy. The directions of the statute do not seem to give the governor and other officers having duties to perform under the law, any discretion whatever; consequently I am of the opinion that the provisions are mandatory

Am of opinion also that the representative elected for the unexpired term would be entitled to draw the salary of $600, whether any service was required of him or not, as section 40 of the Revised Statutes provide that "each member of the General Assembly shall receive the sum of six hundred dollars each year of the term of his office, to be paid in monthly installments." That this is the proper construction of the law seems to me to be borne out by the fact that the section further provides that during the session the members may be paid in monthly installments not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and at the close of the session the entire amount due for the year, together with twelve cents per mile each way travelled from and to his place of residence by the most direct route of public travel to and from the seat of government

Very respectively yours,
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

FREE SILVER MEXICO.

Congressman Lacy, of Iowa, has been to Mexico, where he studied the silver question. "It was a thorough investigation," he says; "I investigated the rate of wages paid and how the workingmen lived. Let me give you an instance: In Guanajuato I found about 200 Mexicans employed in making a reservoir. It was the hardest kind of work. They carried the sand and earth out of the excavation on their backs in sacks and baskets. Their hours were from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, with two intermissions of half an hour each, making eleven hours' labor. For this they receive twenty-two cents a day in Mexican silver, or about thirteen cents in American money.

"I was there when the bell rang for the half hour for dinner. The men sat down in groups, and I saw what they had to eat. The meal consisted of cold corn cakes, which some warmed on a charcoal fire, and cold baked beans, or tortillas. On their cakes they spread what is called Mexican butter. This is a pear-shaped fruit called aguacata. With a few red peppers in their beans. these articles composed their meal. I did not see one eating a piece of meat.

"While I was in the city of Mexico a bricklayer came there from Denver. He had read in 'Tom' Patterson's paper of the prosperity in Mexico, and came to try it. He found that the best wages he could get were from 60 to 80 cents a day in Mexican silver. At Denver he had received $3 a day in money as good as gold. In Mexico, to be equally well paid, he should have got between $5 and $6. But 80 cents was the highest offered, and, he being out of money, we Americans there raised a collection to send him back to Denver.

"It is the common free silver argument here that Mexico was never so prosperous as now. The statement is true, but free silver is not the cause It is because, for the first time in over a century, Mexico is peaceful and well governed. It is good order that makes the prosperity, and peace and security invite foreign capital there with which to develop the country. President Diaz has enlisted 2,200 men who were formerly bandits and stage robbers, has put uniforms on them and set them to hunting down other robbers When Bayard Taylor went from Vera Cruz to Acapulco by stage years ago, he was robbed four times on the way Now, with the exception of certain mountain sections, where there are Indians, a man can travel in safety on a bicycle from one section to another"

CANADIAN IMPUDENCE.

They Evidently Think That we Intend to Repudiate.

TORONTO, Aug. 22—[By Associated Press]—Not one of the banks will accept American money at par to any great extent. Yesterday the Bank of Montreal refused to take United States bills or silver. The Dominion Bank charges two per cent. discount on national currency and ten per cent. on silver certificates.

Endeavorers at Sixteen.

The Union Christian Endeavorers of this city, with their friends, visited the Endeavorers at Sixteen last night. The topic for the evening was "Seeing God in Nature." The meeting was opened by song, after which the leader, Mr. Harvey Stoner, of this city, and former superintendent of the Sixteen Sabbath school, took up the subject. It was immediately spoken upon, and made, not only to the visitors but also to the people of Sixteen chapel, a very interesting and enthusiastic theme for discussion. There was a large attendance, the little chapel being filled to its utmost capacity with eager listeners to hear the word of God spoken. "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." There was a duet sung by some of our Endeavorers, which was very appropriate for the subject. There were eight different churches represented.

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportnity to see the grand crops in the Western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the West, Northwest and Southwest, on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Wm. Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Now is the time to subscribe.

TRUE LOVE AND MONEY.

The Coming Whitney-Vanderbilt Wedding.

COURTSHIP WAS ROMANTIC.

Another Sought the Hand of the Bride to Be.

BUT THAT WAS OF NO USE.

Union of Two Rich Houses That Means the Merging of Millions—Families Are Pleased With the Alliance—Personalities and Characteristics of the Young People—Why the Nuptials Have Been Postponed — Palatial Summer Home, The Breakers, Where the Ceremony Will Be Performed.

The marriage of Henry Payne Whitney, eldest son of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, which is to occur Aug. 25, is not only a matter of great moment to that part of the people called society, but of unusual interest to the general public, for this union will bring into close relations two of the richest families on the American continent. Its importance to the world of wealth and fashion is thus easily accounted for, but the great public is attracted by another and a better consideration, the fact that the ceremony will be the fitting finale of an ardent, old fashioned courtship—that is to say, people recognize this as a love match, and they are pleased with it.

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

The story of Harry Whitney's fair but untiring and finally victorious rivalry with young Moses Taylor, a year or so ago, is known, and the world continues to love a lover. Comparisons are also doubtless made between the course of true love as discovered by young Whitney's prospective brother-in-law, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and the not too arduous path which is now leading the ex-secretary's son to the altar. The sympathy which went out to Cornelius, Jr., and Miss Wilson was not unmixed with deprecation of the unfilial attitude which his persistency assumed. But no shadows of parental antagonism mar the brightness of the coming event. There is complacency and approval in the minds of the elders of each household, and all goes merrily. The world at large applauds because in this alliance at least there is no taint of the bargain and sale infection which has found its way into many of the recent matrimonial transactions of the rich.

They Were Children Together.

Harry Whitney and Gertie Vanderbilt have known each other from childhood. Their love grew up as they did, before they knew. The palatial Vanderbilt mansion on Fifty-seventh street, New York, is only across the way from the noble residence of the Whitneys. The association of the children of these families has always been intimate. At Yale college Harry Whitney was the faithful friend and chum of Willie Vanderbilt, the brother of the bride to be, who died a few years ago. The close friendship of these schoolmates made young Whitney a constant visitor at the Vanderbilt house, where he and his favorite girl friend, Gertrude, saw much of each other.

The romance of the story comes in when young Taylor commenced his devotional exercises, with Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt as his shrine. Taylor had also been a great chum of Willie Vanderbilt and came to know his sister very well. The better acquainted he became with her the more he liked her. Soon after the rich young heiress had made her debut in society it came to the ears of young Whitney that Miss Vanderbilt and Moses Taylor were engaged to be married. He made no moan, and there is nothing to warrant the suspicion that the news caused him to contemplate suicide. Young Whitney is, like his father, a man of purpose and of action. Assuming at once that there was no truth in the rumor, he mentally vowed that there never should be, and so he finished tying his tie and went to Newport. When he arrived, he at once sought Miss Vanderbilt. She was at the sumptuous summer home of the Vanderbilts, The Breakers, and was glad to see him. There were no more of those unpleasant rumors, and gossips who whispered that these young people spent a great deal of their time together began to talk of another engagement, and this time their guess was correct.

But, howsoever the younger and more sentimental minded may speculate concerning the ephemeral matter of their prospective happiness, matter of fact people insist on entertaining themselves by consideration of the financial aspects of the case. And, indeed, there is something stupendous in the thought that to these young people there is to be intrusted the ownership and care of $50,000,000. This is a rough estimate, but hardly an exaggeration, for the wealth of Cornelius Vanderbilt can't be less than $100,000,000, and as his daughter Gertrude is his favorite it is not improbable that here share will be not less than $25,000,000, and young Whitney's inheritance will be little less than that sum.

Desirable from all points as this prospective alliance seems, it should afford particular satisfaction to the father of the bride to be. Vanderbilt marriages of late years have not all been unqualified successes. Besides the recent heart wringing disobedience of his son, his namesake, he has experienced much mortification and displeasure by reason of the marital maneuvering of others of his kith and kin. The matrimonial record of William K. Vanderbilt has not been a source of pride to his staid and scrupulous brother, nor have the law proceedings and weddings of the once Mrs. Willie K. added to the comfort which he formerly found in contemplating the immaculate respectability of the family name. But Gertrude has been dutiful and wise. He will dower her well.

About Miss Vanderbilt.

And what of this girl of whom society, when she has married and become an entertainer, will expect so much?

Well, she is gay, frank and fresh faced, every inch a Vanderbilt, and hence not pretty. But she is young, not yet 20, and youth is a sweet endowment. Her chief and rare charm is said by her intimates to be entire freedom from affectation, coupled with a generous nature, which finds pleasure in making other persons happy. There is a warmth in her eyes and a cheeriness in her presence which combine to give her a most attractive personality. She is also somewhat distinguished looking. Her hair is dark and forms a favorable foil for her rosy complexion. Her formal introduction to society was made a year ago last January at a large afternoon reception given in the superb mansion of her father in West Fifty-seventh street.

Immediately after that event a death in the Vanderbilt family interfered with the many festivities planned, and Miss Vanderbilt went abroad. Last summer at Newport Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a superb ball at The Breakers, which was in one sense the reintroduction of their daughter to the fashionable world. Their plans for last winter were again unfortunately changed through another death in the family; so that since her formal introduction Miss Vanderbilt has been comparatively little in society, except at dinners or the opera.

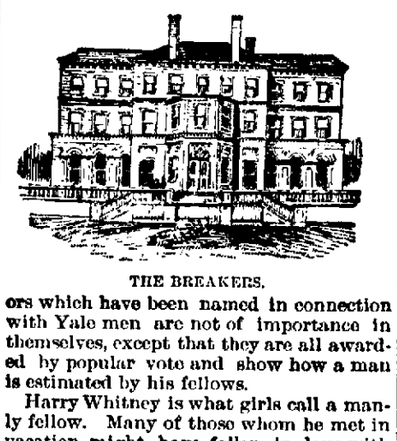
Miss Vanderbilt has been most carefully educated under the direction of her mother and is talented in many directions, being fond of music and a fine linguist. She has made many trips abroad with her parents.

In the season in Newport and again in Tuxedo Miss Vanderbilt enters into the social whirl with all the spirit natural to a girl of her station. Nevertheless she finds time for study and for the pursuit of the more serious duties of life. She has inherited a good deal of the old commodore's solid sense, and already shows much more business capacity than might be expected of one of her years and sex.

Whitney Is Like His Father.

Mr. Henry Payne Whitney, the bridegroom elect, is nearly 24 years of age. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1893, and later completed a course in Columbia College Law school. In character and appearance he greatly resembles his distinguished father. During his college days at Yale young Whitney made a brilliant record, politically and socially. Although he was handicapped by being the son of one of the richest and most prominent men in the United States, his head was never turned. He was as plain and unassuming as any man who ever trod the campus, and, being affable, bright, active and sympathetic, his popularity grew to be tremendous. He had a liberal allowance, but made no show of spending it, and in this has always shown the true "Yale spirit." His rooms in Lyceum, one of the "Old Brick Row" buildings, were comfortable and well located, and that was all. He prepared for college at the Groton (Mass.) school, a small but famous institution. In his sophomore year this young man began to take more interest in social matters and led the german, as he did on several after occasions when in his junior and senior years.

Whitney was not a hard student, but had the reputation of being the brightest man in his class. He wore the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key, which is bestowed on the highest stand men only. He was also an editor of the Yale Daily News, a position which required six months of hustling competition to obtain. These social honors which have been named in connection with Yale men are not of importance in themselves, except that they are all awarded by popular vote and show how a man is estimated by his fellows.



THE BREAKERS.

Harry Whitney is what girls call a manly fellow. Many of those whom he met in vacation might have fallen in love with him had he been poor. They liked his reckless riding and skill at polo and the way he handled his four-in-hand. In connection with his polo playing, he has recently become interested in the turf, and has imported a number of valuable polo ponies, hunters and steeple chasers. Among the steeple chasers which he has in training is Adelbert, a gray horse bought from the Preakness stables last year for $5,000. Mr. Whitney rode a hunter in the horse shows of 1894 and 1895, and last year he made his first appearance as a polo player. He played at Newport and Hempstead as a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt club, in which he was handicapped at 5.

Mr. Whitney has been interested in yachting for several years and is a member of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian yacht clubs. The Dorothy, a 21 footer, was built for him two years ago, and this year he had a new Herreshoff fin keel 30 footer built, also called the Dorothy.

In business circles Harry Whitney is as popular as he is socially. Already he does a large part of the work that formerly devolved upon William C. Whitney. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the fullness of time he will assume entire control of affairs and succeed to complete proprietorship of the business in which he is now his father's associate.

Extensive preparations have been made for the wedding ceremony, which will take place at The Breakers, Newport. This wonderful country home of the Vanderbilts, erected a year or so ago on the site of the original mansion, which had been burned to the ground, is perhaps the most superb residence of its kind in America.

It stands alone on the stony crags of Ocher point just where it projects farthest into the ocean and where the restless waves break with a sullen roar on the rock ribbed cliff, or, in moments of calm, cooningly lap the cold brown rocks that rear their heads defiantly out of the ever moving body of water. Here at high noon Aug. 25 these two young people will hear the words that make them one and enter upon the blissful honeymoon which every one hopes will prove perennial, for even the most miserably poor feel no bitterness toward the rich if they are good, and surely youth and goodness should go hand in hand.

The Priest and the Scoffer.

A young French priest, so the story goes, appointed to a cure in a romantic district, set out to walk to his destination. On the way he fell in with a party of conscripts who were marching to join their depot in the same part of the country. All young and fresh—the pain of parting over—they fraternized pleasantly together, the only discordant note being due to a conscript who, having been selected for the cavalry, thought himself entitled to give himself airs. Especially he set himself to disconcert the young priest, whose garb he ridiculed, and whose sense of propriety he tried to outrage by noisy oaths and ribald songs. But the young vicaire did not seem to mind. He in his turn told good stories which set everybody laughing—everybody—that is, except the embryo horseman.

He, to disgust the priest and raise his character with his comrades, began to boast of his own incredible wickedness. "You cannot mention a sin that I have not committed," he cried. "Oh," said the priest, "you are too hard upon yourself! I venture to say there are two or three." "No, not one," reiterated the conscript, fortifying his assertion with a wager of a breakfast all round at the next tavern. "Done," said the young divine modestly. "Come, now. Did you ever lend out money at usury, for that is one of the sins enumerated in the calendar?" A roar of laughter from the valiant trooper's comrades was followed by a general acclamation that the priest had fairly won the wager, for the luckless conscript was well known for being rather a borrower than a lender.—Household Words.

The Tapper.

I give the story as it was told to me, and it was told me for a fact. A man fell from a housetop in the city of Aberdeen and was brought into a hospital with broken bones. He was asked what was his trade and replied that he was a tapper. No one had ever heard of such a thing before. The officials were filled with curiosity. They besought an explanation. It appeared that when a party of slaters were engaged upon a roof they would now and then be taken with a fancy for the public house. Now, a seamstress, for example, might slip away from her work and no one be the wiser, but if these fellows adjourned the tapping of the mallets would cease, and thus the neighborhood be advertised of their defection; hence the career of the tapper. He has to do the tapping and keep up an industrious bustle on the housetop during the absence of the slaters.

When he taps for only one or two, the thing is child's play, but when he has to represent a whole troop it is then that he earns his money in the sweat of his brow. Then must he bound from spot to spot, reduplicate, triplicate, sextuplicate his single personality and swell and hasten his blows until he produces a perfect illusion for the ear, and you would swear that a crowd of emulous masons were continuing merrily to roof the house. It must be a strange sight from an upper window.—Stevenson's "The Amateur Emigrant."

Scientifically Described.

A Lewiston lady has two sons. One of them was obliged to submit to a somewhat painful though not dangerous surgical operation the other day. The doctor, with his instruments, did the work and went away.

After he had gone the lady, while looking around, found one of the doctor's instruments. She picked it up carefully, washed it in a solution of carbolic acid and sent it to the doctor with a polite little note.

The messenger came back with the instrument and note, saying: "Dear Mrs. M., you are very kind, but the instrument is not mine. I do not know just what it is, but I have an idea that it is used to hypodermically inject oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and other component gases and correct a debilitated, flabby and inchoate punctured rim of air. In other words, I think that if you show it to your other son he will tell you what it is."

She carried it to her boy and said:
"Whose is this?"
"Mine," said he.
"What is it?"
"My bicycle pump."
She tossed the nickel plated thing at him and went away smiling.—Lewiston Journal.

Stetson's Interpretation.

On one occasion the late John Stetson went to New York. At that time the L roads did not run on Sunday. Stetson took a walk with Jack Haverly on this day and was disgruntled because he could not take a ride on the road. Happening to see the letters "M. E. R. R.," which stood for Metropolitan Elevated railroad, Haverly asked John what they meant. "Blessed if I know," replied John. "Methodist Episcopal railroad, I guess."

A Rapacious Cabman.

After a New York cabman had received his regular fare his patron invited him to dinner. Afterward cabby insisted on payment for the time spent in eating and actually won his case in court.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT.

George W. Moses, of This County, Secures His Commission.

Geo. W. Moses, who was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in 1892, by the Hon. John G. Warwick, then congressman from this district, has been commissioned a 2nd. lieutenant in the 3rd. U. S. Cavalry. Mr. Moses was graduated from the Military Academy in June last, standing No. 17 out of a class of 73, which was most creditable, not only to himself but to his district. It will be remembered that Mr. Moses was appointed a cadet after a competitive examination held in this city and his high standing maintained throughout the course must be especially gratifying to those members of the competitive examination board who examined in mental attainments, and interesting to those who examined in physical fitness.

HAVE NOT CONSOLIDATED.

Western Union Absorption Scheme Denied by Russell Sage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—[By Associated Press]—Russell Sage says the reported consolidation between Western Union and Bell telephone companies has no foundation in fact. The Western Union holds considerable telephone stock, but there is no change in the relations of the companies. The report referred to says: The Western Union dividends had become threatened through the competition of the Bell Company and of the Postal Telegraph Company, but it has long been a fully arranged plan for the Western Union to secure control of the telephone company. The two together can probably make it very warm for the Postal Telegraph Company, or the final outcome may be a combination of all three.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—London 2 p. m. cables ⅛ to ⅜ lighter. American market steady. Stock opened about the close of yesterday and advanced from ¼ to 1¼ all along the line, with exceptions to Western Union and Manhattan. Sugar opened 104, advanced to 105, and closed at the top price of the day; Chicago Gas 51½, gained ¼, closed 51¾; North West opened 92¼, closed 93; St. Paul 63¼, advanced 63⅜, closing there. The earnings of North West for July increased $221,691; from June 1 to Aug. 1, increased $658,141.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve Decrease	$ 127,527
Loans	5,384,500
Specie	66,400
Legal Tender	2,231,900
Deposits	9,005,100
Circulation Increased	576,000

Markets closed firm, yet unsettled.

CHICAGO, Aug 22.—Wheat opened very strong at an advance of ⅜ to ½ from yesterday's close. The crowd has been looking for the foreigners to turn sellers but they did not. They bought quite heavily at the opening, advancing September to 56⅜ and December to 60¼. Cars wheat, Minneapolis, 125 against 377 last year; Duluth, 308 against 159. Liverpool wheat, spot, ½ higher. Futures, ¼ to ½ higher. Corn, spot, steady. Futures, steady to ½ higher. The foreign news is better and there is good local buying, and with good outside buying wheat would certainly get a rousing boom very shortly. Receipts here yesterday 86,000, and shipments 242,000 bushels. Argentine shipment of wheat was 24,000 bushels. Wheat closed very strong at 57⅞, September, and 61¼, December. Corn opened strong at yesterday's closing prices and advanced from ⅛ to ¼ As soon as the elevator people are done changing their September corn the demand for September will fall off, and the difference between September and May is liable to widen still further and would advise changing now Oats opened streng at an advance of ⅛ to ¼, but lost the advance and closed weaker at 16⅞. Provisions are easier in sympathy with hog market; trade very light, without any particular feature. Hogs, Monday, 27,000; next week, 115,000—T. B. Arnold's exchange.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, steady, $2.70@$3.75; cattle, barely steady; sheep, steady.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	64¼	66	64¼	66
Sept.	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅜
Dec.	59⅜	61⅜	59⅝	61¼
Oats.				
Sept	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16¾
May	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
Corn.				
Sept.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
May	26⅞	27	26¾	26¾
Pork				
Sept.	5 90	5 97	5 87	5 97
Jan.	6 97	7 00	6 95	7 00
Lard.				
Sept.	3 40	3 40	3 37	3 40
Jan.	3 80	3 80	3 80	3 80

Cash Wheat, 57⅛. " Corn 23. " Oats 16⅜. " Pork 5 97. " Lard 3 42.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, August 24 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	25
Onions	50
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

R. C. Joiner, Allen P. O., Hillsdale Co., Mich., says: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Politics Have Had Little Effect on Business.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION IN IRON.

Nothing Encouraging Can Yet Be Said In Regard to Wool—Heavy Failures In Lumber — Wheat Advances a Little. The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today says: Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange, and the beginning of gold may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, to which attention has been repeatedly called, exports from New York for the past two weeks having been 20 per cent larger and imports here 21 per cent smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain, and the unusually early marketing, tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchange.

Speculation has advanced wheat over 1 cent during the week, corn a small fraction and cotton ⅝, the principal motive power being reports of injury to growing crops As before, the unfavorable accounts respecting wheat are in some measure discredited by the continued heavy movements from the farms. There is also a heavy movement of corn.

Some additional heavy failures in the lumber trade call attention to the continuing depression which appears to result, at least in part, from expectations entertained by many that the unlimited increase in new building during the past year or two would be permanent.

The iron and steel manufacture is the only continued depression to report and Bessemer pig has sold at $10.40 at Pittsburg, while southern iron is offered at prices equivalent to $10 at New York, and nearly all finished products are being sold below the current quotations. There is rapid curtailment of production, the Illinois Steel company having only seven of its seventeen furnaces at work, but in spite of this the supply of finished products appear to greatly exceed the demand for them. The one bright spot is a sale of 9,000 tons of steel rails to Japan for refitting railways in that country, which makes an aggregate of 45,000 tons exported during the year.

Nothing encouraging can yet be said regarding the woolen manufacture and the demand for goods even at recent reductions in prices, is still disappointingly small. Sales of wool at the three chief markets have been only 7,670,000 in three weeks, against 16,847,200 last year and 23,361,400 in the same weeks of 1892. A heavy auction sale of cotton goods brought prices which were considered quite encouraging and the current demand is fairly maintained, although the mills are not inclined to make large contracts for the future in view of the rise in raw material. In general the work in force for textile branches does not appear to have increased.

The total business failures in the United States is 274 this week, six more than last week, 72 more than in the week one year ago, and 13 more than in the third week of August, 1894, the period of extreme depression after the panic of 1893.

There are 30 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week against 35 last week, 37 in the week one year ago and 30 two years ago.

To Entertain the Presbyterians.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., Aug. 22.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Ohio people in attendance upon the Winona assembly, strong resolutions were adopted pledging themselves to assist in raising $10,000 of the $40,000 additional necessary to suitably accommodate the general assembly of the Presbyterian church here next May. The Illinois people passed similar resolutions for another $10,000, and the Indianans present propose to raise $20,000, $5,000 of which was pledged at their meeting.

Will Arbitrate the Differences.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 22—At the requests of the governments of Great Britain and the republic of Columbia, the bundesrath has undertaken to appoint three Swiss jurists to arbitrate the dispute between a British firm and the government of one of the provinces of Columbia relative to the construction of a railroad.

Knew He Was Justly Hanged.

MACON, Mo., Aug. 22.—George Anderson, who cut his wife's throat at their home near Atlanta in this (Macon) county, on the 27th of May, 1895, and then attempted suicide, has been hanged here. Anderson courted death and apparently fully realized that he was getting his just deserts.

Lodged In Moro Castle.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 22.—Information has been received that Pablo Superville, a young Cuban who occupied a position in a timber shipping office here, has been arrested at Havana and imprisoned in Moro Castle as a conspirator against the Spanish government.

Immense Revenue From Raines Law.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The amount of money collected under the Raines liquor law still continues to swell. It is confidently expected by Commissioner Lyman that more than $11,000,000 will be collected during the fiscal year the law is in operation.

Lynchings Report Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The report of the governor of Louisiana on the lynching of several Italians in that state recently is expected at the state department in a day or two and will form the basis of future action by this government in the case.

Due to Lack of Business.

WALTHAM, Aug. 22.—The O'Hara Dial factory, the Boston Manufacturing company's plant and the American Watch company have closed down owing to lack of business.

BRYAN MUCH PLEASED.

Falling In Line of Certain Eastern Leaders Very Gratifying.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Mr. Bryan addressed about 3,000 people at Tivoli today.

Every indication has been toward what is a settled fact, that Mr. Bryan expects and has been assured of eastern support. Letters continued to pour in asking him to speak at eastern points, and if the requests were heeded, he could spend the entire time from now until election day in New York state.

Mr. Bryan showed no surprise at the newspaper stories that the New York Democratic state organization had decided to support him. He did reflect a little bit upon the statement that Senator Hill had told Mr. Danforth that he would support and work for him (Mr. Bryan). He said in relation to that question:

"It is not Senator Hill's custom to speak through others, and I doubt if Mr. Danforth gave out a statement purporting to be made by Senator Hill. The senator will probably make his own announcement."

It was said here on very good authority that Senator Hill would take part in the demonstration in honor of Mr. Bryan at Albany on Tuesday night. The statement needs authentication, however.

The receipt of a letter from Leader Sheehan of Tammany, asking Mr Bryan to speak in New York, added another chair to the circumstances leading up to proof of a thorough understanding between Mr. Bryan and the New York Democracy.

The published statement that Richard Croker had approved Mr. Sheehan's and Tammany's course in endorsing Bryan caused the candidate a great deal of satisfaction, however, and he said that he had always believed that all the great leaders would fall into line, except perhaps those who had financial interests with the gold side of the issue, intimating that the leaders in the gold Democratic movement had mercenary interests.

RATHER WARM IN CANTON.

Sheriff Doll Pays His Compliments to the Bryan Leader.

CANTON, O., Aug. 22.—Politics are getting a little warm in Major McKinley's town and county. In reply to a letter published by a press association giving a glowing account of the silver situation in this county, Sheriff Hiram Doll has written a letter to Captain Dick Walker, of Kansas, which will very likely raise the ire of Colonel Holloway, the leader of the Bryan and Sewall movement in Stark county, who will probably pay his compliments to Sheriff Doll in return The sheriff in the course of a long letter said:

"The Silver club in Canton, about which you write, is composed of Populists and Democrats, and the leading Democrats of the city are not in it. The ex-Republican mentioned as president, Colonel Holloway, was one of the most enthusiastic McKinley men in the city, and during the great jollification meetings here after the St. Louis convention rode at the head of each procession escorting the various delegations to Governor McKinley's house. He was an aspirant for chief marshal of the Escort club but failed of election. Immediately after that he turned over to the opposition."

Sheriff Doll then says that, in proportion to the population of Stark county and in comparison to the size of the McKinley organizations in the county, the club is small.

FUSION ARRANGED IN IDAHO

Silver Republicans Ignored, Because of Senator Dubois.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Some of the silver leaders in Washington are not at all surprised at the course of events in Idaho, where the Populists and Democrats have fused, leaving the Silver Republicans to flock by themselves One who has recently returned from the west, says that the result is largely due to the course Senator Dubois has pursued in Idaho Instead of cutting loose from the Republican party, Senator Dubois and his friends went into the Republican committee and carried it by one majority and instead of organizing as a silver party or inviting fusion, maintained that their organization is Republican.

The Populists and Democrats claimed that any Republican organization ought to be for McKinley if it claimed the name, and insisted that Dubois must leave the Republican party as Teller and Pettigrew have done. There has been a great deal of hostility between Dubois and the other two parties, and the Populists and Democrats say that if they elect Dubois senator they will not be sure that he will remain with them Silver men here say they have information that the Bryan electoral ticket will carry the state and that the antagonism is more personal to Dubois than anything else.

Jones Changes the Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Chairman Jones of the national campaign committee has changed his mind as to the location of headquarters. The Democratic national campaign will be conducted from the Auditorium annex. He has appointed Clark Howell of Georgia as chief of the literary bureau, F. U. Adams as chief assistant and Daniel McConville of Ohio as chairman of the speakers' bureau.

Can Continue to Talk Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—For ten days a great crowd has collected on the post-office corner discussing the financial question of the present campaign. The discussion frequently lasted until midnight. As the police made numerous and futile efforts to scatter the disputants and made several arrests, Judge Cox discharged them, saying it violated the rights of free speech.

Will Press Ingalls For President.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—There is a movement to press H. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railways, for the nomination of the national Democratic party for president. The Ohio delegation to Indianapolis will favor Ingalls.

Jewelery Importers Fail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Liepold Weil & Co., importers of and dealers in jewelry, have failed. Their liabilities were estimated by their attorneys, Kays & Greenbaum, at $125,000. Of their assets the attorneys said they could form little idea.

AN OMEN OF UNION.

Pleasing Incident at U. P. Young People's Convention.

COTTON TREE BRANCH PRESENTED

By a Delegate From the South to His Brethren of the North—An Ex-Actress Made an Interesting Address—Sunrise Prayer Meetings Held.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—A pleasant incident has occurred at the Young People's Christian union convention of the United Presbyterian church in the gift of a branch of a cotton plant by Rev William Grier of Duewest, S. C., president of Erskine college. Dr. Grier represents a different branch of the church, and being from the south, it was looked upon as an omen of a union which has for some time been in process of consummation.

An address of interest was by Mrs. Edith Livingstone Peake of Rockford, Ills. Mrs. Peake was formerly an actress, but, after conversion, engaged in evangelistic work. The audience was certainly appreciative of her efforts in that line as ever they could have been of her efforts to amuse. At the conclusion of this address the delegates were divided into sectional conferences held in various churches and halls about the city. That for Junior workers was held in Counze Memorial church, and led by Rev. W. I. Wishart of Allegheny, who has had charge of that branch of the work during the past year.

In the auditorium of the same church was held the conference of Sabbath workers, teachers and superintendents This was conducted by Rev. S. C. Marshall of Rock Island, Ills., and there was no lack of interesting speakers At the same time there were conferences of choristers and musicians and of missionaries and volunteers in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Rev. R A. Torrey, of the Chicago Bible institute, made an address on "Personal Efforts in Soul Winning." He was followed by Rev. G. W. Morrison, who has been for years the missionary in India, but now home on furlough. It was a missionary address of more than usual interest, being replete with information not usually found in books nor men of like experience. This was followed by an address by Rev. C H. Strong, of Sterling, Kan., on "Some Missions and Christian Citizenship."

Last night's session was given up to two addresses, one by Rev. J. G. Rankin, D. D., of Denver. Rev. J. A. Alexander, D. D., discussed "Educational Work India."

Sunrise prayer meetings are a feature

WILL RIVAL THE STANDARD.

The Cudahy Brothers Will Pipe Oil to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Michael and John Cudahy, wealthy packers of this city, have entered into an oil deal of enormous proportions. If their present plans materialize Chicago is to have a new industry, a rival of the great plant of the Standard Oil company at Whiting and the first pipe line from the oil fields to enter its limits.

The Cadahys have purchased in Wells and Adams counties, Indiana, the entire plant and wells of the Northern Indiana Oil company. Following this purchase they have this week placed with the National Tube and Pipe company, of Pittsburg, a $500,000 order for six-inch oil pipes. How big the order is may be appreciated when it is known that it covers pipes for an underground oil line 150 miles in length and extending from the oil fields to Chicago.

With the tankage which they will erect in Indiana and the refining plants and tanks needed at Chicago, and it is estimated that their investment aside from the original purchase price will represent $1,500,000

Swedish M. E. Conference.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The third annual conference of the Swedish M. E. Central church is in session here. The conference is composed of the churches of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Bishop Walden presides.

Robbed a Bank of $1,000.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—In Kansas City, Kan., an unknown thief entered the branch of the American National bank during the momentary absence of the cashier and prying open a desk secured $1,000 in currency.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Mary Abigail Dodge, "Gail Hamilton," was buried at Hamilton, Mass

Daniel Whalen, for ten years cashier of the New York excise board, is accused of stealing $6,000.

Germany will decline to interfere in Cretan affairs until after the kaiser meets the czar.

Miss Mamie Harper of Camden, was drowned in Delaware bay by the capsizing of an oyster sloop. Eight other passengers were saved.

Attachments for $6,500 have been secured in New York city against Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith's paper, the Atlanta Journal.

It was announced in New York that $250,000 in gold had started from London for New York, and that $1,250,000 was coming from Cherbourg.

The Eighth Canadian parliment opened at Ottawa. The governor general in his speech promised that the question of lower Tory taxation should receive serious consideration.

It is announced from New York city that the American Baptist Home Mission society is calling in all its church mortgages throughout the country on account of the monetary agitation.

The convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent union in Wilmington decided to adopt a sign of recognition and to become incorporated. Daniel Duffy of St Clair, Pa., was elected president.

New York physicians claim to have discovered during the late spell that sunstroke is the result of poisoning, brought about by a change in the secretions of the body due to heat, giving them a toxic character.

The owners of the Philadelphia fruit steamers have decided because of the order of General Weyler placing an embargo on fruit to engage in the filibustering business, and have offered the use of their vessels to the Cuban junta.

TALK OF A BOND ISSUE.

Carlisle's Visit to the Sub-Treasury Causes Speculation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The presence of Secretary Carlisle down town and a conference he had with Mr. Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co., caused some talk about the possibility of another bond issue. Mr. Carlisle called at the sub-treasury early in the day and saw Mr. Muhlman who, in Mr. Jordan's absence, is acting as assistant treasurer. Then he went down to the custom house. Later he called again at the sub-treasury and was in consultation for some time with Mr. Bacon and Mr. Muhlman.

After Mr. Carlisle left the treasury Mr. Muhlman said that the secretary had merely called in there on his way to Washington and that his visit had no special significance; that he had not discussed anything or said anything that was a matter for public interest.

TO SAVE KENT'S NECK.

A Juror Will Plead Before North Dakota's Governor.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 22.—Myron R. Kent, alias William Wiley Pancoast, twice convicted of the murder of his wife, at Mandan, three years ago, has been brought into court before Judge McConnell, and the date of execution was set for Nov. 12. Petitions are being circulated all over the state in behalf of the convicted man.

It is said that Juror Newman, who held out for more than 50 ballots against the death penalty, will personally appear before Governor Allen in Kent's behalf. He will claim that he was coerced into bringing in a verdict for the death penalty by the threats of the other jurors. W. J. Price of Fargo is named as one of the men who assisted in forcing his vote.

Both Parties Bound to Fuse.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The rumor is general throughout this state that General C. C. Watts, the nominee for governor on the Democratic ticket, and Isaac C. Ralphsnyder, the Democratic nominated by the Populist state convention, will both be pulled off and a fusion will be made on either Judge William G. Bennett or Clarence L. Smith. Both committees meet in Clarksburg, Sept. 3.

American Bar Association Officers.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The American Bar association has elected the following officers: President, James M. Woolworth of Omaha; secretary, John Hinkley of Baltimore; treasurer, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia; executive committee, Alfred Hemenway, Boston; Charles Claflin, St. Louis; William W. How, New Orleans. A vice president for every state in the Union and a local council for each state were also chosen.

Murdered by His Mistress.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Aug. 22.—Dallas Bruce, a white man of Caroline county, who lives some 25 miles from here, attended the recent Confederate reunion in Richmond and then disappeared. A few days ago a search for him was begun by his friends which resulted in finding his body cut into pieces and packed into several pickle barrels at the house of his negro mistress. He had $400 money.

Collier May Fight a Duel.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Correspondence which may result in a duel is now in progress between Charles A. Collier, president of the late Cotton States and International exposition and candidate for mayor, and Howell C. Erwin, a prominent lawyer. The trouble grew out of a statement by Erwin in a political speech.

Warrant For a Bank Cashier.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—A warrant for the arrest of Cashier G. A. Taylor of the defunct Argentine bank has been sworn out by Bernard Speaker, who made a deposit in the bank Monday afternoon, the day before the failure. The charge is receiving money in an insolvent bank.

McMillen and Blackburn Spoke.

MARGINSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 22.—Democratic day was celebrated at the Inwood fair yesterday and a big crowd came out to listen to some choice free silver oratory. The speakers were Senator Faulkner, Hon. Benton McMillen, Senator Joe Blackburn and Judge Lucas

Hung Before 3,000 People.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 22.—W. H. M. Graham, alias Gray, a negro, has been hanged in the yard of the county jail. The execution was witnessed by 3,000 people and one man broke his leg by falling from a wall. Graham's crime was the brutal killing of an old man on Mardi-Gras day.

Brutally Abused by White Men.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 22.—A mob of 25 white men entered the hut of five negro cotton pickers at Hillside, this county. They shot Anderson Vaughan and beat him to death and abused the others.

Want to Unite With Greece.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Athens to The Telegraph says that the insurgent Cretans have raised a flag at Zipopoulo, emblematic of the union of Crete with Greece.

Murdered a Turkish Consul.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—It is officially announced here that Albanians have murdered the Turkish consul at Vrania, Servia, near the Macadonian frontier.

A Killing In Indiana.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Aug. 22.—At Oaktown, near here, Daniel Wolfe shot and almost instantly killed Claude Kable. Both men are prominent.

Old Physician Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Dr. Charles G. Raue, one of the four medical men who introduced homeopathy in this city, has died, aged 77 years.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The treasury has lost $91,700 in gold coin, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $103,228,617.

Patchen Beat the Record.

RIGBY PARK, Me., Aug. 22.—Joe Patchen has beat the world's stallion record in 2:03 4-5.

FAVORS MEDIATION.

Chief Justice Russell Prefers It to Arbitration.

MADE AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

The Lord Chief Justice of England Spoke to the American Bar Association—Cheered For Fifteen Minutes by the Vast Audience—What He Said.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The address to the American Bar association on "International Law" by Lord Russell, lord chief justice of England was an eloquent discourse and at its close the vast audience cheered the speaker for fully 15 minutes and then many rushed to the stage, congratulated him and shook him by the hand. Resolutions, coinciding with his views, were adopted.

Lord Russell in his address, briefly considered what is international law; its sources; the standard—the ethical standard—to which it ought to conform; the characteristics of its modern tendencies and development, and then added some needful words on the question, lately so much discussed, of international arbitration. He said:

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

It behooves all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties of the question, to examine and meet these difficulties and to discriminate between the cases in which friendly arbitration is, and in which it may not be, practically, possible.

Pursuing this line of thought, the shortcomings of international law reveal themselves to us and demonstrate the grave difficulties of the position.

The analogy between arbitration as to matters in difference between individuals, and to matters in difference between nations, carries us but a short way

In private litigation the agreement to refer is either enforceable as a rule of court, or, where this is not so, the award gives to the successful litigant a substantive cause of action. In either case there is behind the arbitrator the power of the judge to decree, and the power of the executive to compel compliance with, the behest of the arbitrator. There exist elaborate rules of court and provisions of the legislature governing the practice of arbitrations. In fine, such arbitration is a mode of litigation by consent, governed by law, starting from familiar rules, and carrying the full sanction of judicial decision International arbitration has none of these characteristics. It is a cardinal principle of the law of nations that each sovereign power, however politically weak, is internationally equal to any other political power however politically strong. There are no rules of international law relating to arbitration, and of the law itself there is no authoritative exponent nor any recognized authority for its enforcement.

But there are differences to which, even as between individuals, arbitration is inapplicable. Questions which find their counterpart in the affairs of nations. Matters of substantive and peculiar honor are at stake, nor, with advancing civilization, are matters of honor and independence and dignity less important to nations than to individuals and citizens.

Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or, having gone to arbitration and been worsted, it may decline to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it?

These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions. The first is that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and the second that unless and until the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful states of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishments are absent. We have, as yet, no league of nations of the amphictyonic type.

Are we then to conclude that force is the only power that rules the world? Must we then say that the sphere of arbitration is a narrow and contracted one?

By no means. The sanctions which restrain the wrongdoer—the breaker of public faith—the disturber of the peace of the world, are not weak, and, year by year, they wax stronger. They are the dread of war and the reprobation of mankind. Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world, and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public press and in the telegraph it possesses agents by which its power is concentrated, and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year gathers strength as general enlightenment extends its empire, and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field, and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule.

Again trade and travel are great pacificators. The more nations know of one another the more trade relations are established between them, the more good will and mutual interest grow up; and, these are powerful agents working for peace.

But although I have indicated certain classes of questions on which sovereign powers may be unwilling to arbitrate, I am glad to think that these are not the questions which most commonly lead to war. It is hardly too much to say that arbitration may fitly be applied in the case of by far the largest number of questions which lead to international differences. Broadly stated, wherever the right in dispute will be determined by the ascertainment of the true facts of the case; find where the facts being ascertained, the right depends on the application of the proper principles of international law to the given facts—in such cases, the matter is one which ought to be arbitrated.

The question next arises what ought to be the constitution of the tribunal of arbitration? Is it to be a tribunal ad hoc, or is it to be a permanent international tribunal?

It may be enough to say, that at this stage, the question of the constitution of a permanent tribunal is not ripe for practical discussion, nor will it be until the majority of the great powers have given in their adhesion to the principle. But whatever may be said for vesting the authority in such powers to select the arbitrators, from time to time, as occasion may arise, I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be a priori designated, is practicable or desirable. In the first place the character of the best tribunal must largely depend upon the question to be arbitrated. But apart from this, I gravely doubt the wisdom of giving that character of permanence to the personnel of any such tribunal. The interest involved are commonly so enormous and the forces of national sympathy, pride and prejudice, are so searching, so great and so subtle, that I doubt whether a tribunal, the membership of which had a character of permanence, even if solely composed of men accustomed to exercise the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and, I fear, it might gradually assume intolerable pretentions.

There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter. So long as war remains the sole court wherein to try international quarrels, the risks of failure are so tremendous, and, the mere rumor of war so paralyzes commercial and industrial life, that pretensions wholly unfounded will rarely be advanced by any nation, and, the strenuous efforts of statesmen, whether immediately concerned or not, will be directed to prevent war. But if there be a standing court of nations, to which any power may resort, with little cost and no risk, the temptation may be strong to put forward pretentions and unfounded claims, in support of which there may readily be found, in most countries, (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?) busybodies, jingoes only too ready to air their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.

There is one influence which by the law of nations may be legitimately exercised by the powers in the interests of peace—I mean mediation.

The plenipotentiaries assembled at the congress of Paris, 1856, recorded the following admirable sentiments in their twenty-third protocol: "The plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their governments, the wish that states between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse as far as circumstances may allow to the good offices of a friendly power. The plenipotentiaries hope that the governments not represented at the congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in the present protocol."

In the treaty which they concluded they embodied, but with a more limited application, the principle of mediation, more formal than that of good offices, though substantially similar to it. In case of a misunderstanding between the porte any of the signatory powers, the obligation undertaken "before having recourse to the used of force, to afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation." (Art. 8.) Under this article Turkey, in 1877, appealed to the other powers to mediate between her and Russia. It is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, considering the circumstances, that the appeal did not succeed in preventing the Russo-Turkish war. But the powers assembled in the American conference at Berlin were not discouraged from repeating the praiseworthy attempt, and in the final act of that conference the following proviso (Article 12) appears:

"In case of a serious disagreement arising between the signatory powers on any subjects within the limits of the territory mentioned in article 1 and placed under the regime of commercial freedom, the powers mutually agree, before appealing to arms, to have recourse to the mediation of one or more of the neutral powers."

It is to be noted that this provision contemplates not arbitration but mediation, which is a different thing The mediator is not, at least, in the first instance, invested, and does not seek to be invested, with authority to adjudicate upon the matter in difference. He is the friend of both parties. He seeks to bring them together He avoids a tone of dictation to either He is careful to avoid, as to each of them, anything which would their political dignity or their susceptibilities. If he cannot compose the quarrel, he may at least narrow its area and probably reduce it to more limited dimensions, the result of mutual concessions; and, having narrowed the issues, he may pave the way for a final settlement by a reference to arbitration or by some other method

This is a power often used, perhaps not so often as it ought to be, and with good results

It is obvious that it requires tact and judgment as to mode, time and circumstance, and that the task can only be undertaken with any prospect of success when the mediator possesses the confidence of both powers, and, what is scarcely less important, when he is believed to be free from any motive except desire for peace and public good

There are perhaps, no class of question in which mediation may not, time and occasion being wisely chosen, be usefully employed, even in delicate questions affecting national honor and sentiment.

UNION VETERANS' UNION.

They Elected Officers as Did the Woman's Relief Union.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The national encampment of the Union Veterans' Union has elected Charles W. Wood, of Worcester, Mass., national commander-in-chief; James W. Long, of Kent county, Mich., first deputy commander; P. G. Harsburg, of Louisville, second deputy commander; S. S. Bond, of Washington, sergeant-general, and Silas G. Robbins, of Rochester, chaplain-in-chief.

A resolution in favor of the gold standard of money was adopted.

The Woman's Veteran Relief Union meeting in connection with the Union Veterans' Union elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Hortenz White, Fremont, O.; senior vice-president, Mrs. Nina Stewart, Maine; junior vice-president, Mrs. Ada Johnson, Binghamton; chaplain, Mrs. S. F. Beecher, Shelton, Conn.; conductress, Mrs. M. E. De Merritt, Maine.

THE FRAM IS SAFE.

Nansen's Ship on the Way to Meet Him at Tromsoe.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 21.—Dr. Nansen's Artic exploring ship Fram, which he left embedded in the ice early in January, 1895, in about latitude 83 degrees north, in order to explore the sea north of the route he proposed to follow, eventually reaching 86:15 north, has arrived at Skjervo, province of Tromsoe. Captain Sverdrup, her commander, reported all well on board.

The Fram left Skjervo on her way to Tromsoe, where Dr. Nansen will meet her.

Robbed of His Gold.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 21.—George McCauley, a prominet and wealthy mining man, part owner of the Caribon gold mine at Trail, British Columbia, has been held up by a masked, lone highwayman in the mountains a few miles from the mine and at the point of a rifle he was compelled to hand over $1,400 in gold bricks.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Lutmon, twins.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Paul, a daughter.

Miss Maggie Gannon, of Oak street, has a badly sprained foot.

Miss Killoway, of Green street, is still confined to her home.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, in Paul alley.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hathaway, of Cleveland, are visiting in the city.

The Sunday school of the First Reformed church will picnic at Crystal Springs, west of town, on Saturday, August 29.

Charles Rigler, the young man who was so badly injured by falling from a roof a short time ago, is able to be on the streets again.

Supt. G. F. Richards says that from now on as many men will be put at work on the state hospital as can be employed advantageously.

Many of Mr. Robert H Day's friends believe that he would acceptably fill the vacancy in the general assembly caused by the resignation of Representative Austin.

Mrs. John Wilhelm died at her home west of the city, Wednesday night, of typhoid fever. The funeral took place Friday morning. Mrs. Wilhelm is survived by a husband and ten children.

Miss Myrtle Hays who has been visiting Wooster friends for the past week, the guest of the Misses Mabel Nice and Odie Schuch, has returned home. She was accompanied by Miss Mabel Smith, of Canton.

An investigation reveals the fact that the C., C. & S. accident of Wednesday, whereby two men were killed, was caused by two small boys who laid three railroad spikes on the track where it makes a sharp curve.

Persons seeking information on the financial and other campaign issues are referred to Jos. H. Grapewine, of the Hotel Massillon, who today received 150,000 copies of pamphlets and books having a bearing on the campaign.

Ellis Morrison, whose work in connection with the organization of the Massillon Water Supply Company, is well remembered, is now president of the Seattle Mining Exchange, and speaker of the Washington House of Representatives.

The resignation of Representative Austin, of this county, has brought to the front the question of candidates. The first person suggested as his successor is John P Joues, district mine inspector, whose term of office as such will soon expire.

Miss Cora Bell welcomed a party of about forty of her city friends to her home, west of town, Friday evening, and proved her ability as a hostess by the charming manner in which she entertained them A monster hay wagon conveyed her guests to and from her home.

The insane asylum at Toledo is so crowded that there is no more room for Stark county patients, except in extraordinary cases. Henry Struuk, an employe of the Deuber works has been adjudged insane, and will be held here until word has been received from the superintendent of the asylum as to what can be done.

Thomas Austin, of this city, was elected grand president of the Sons of St. George of Ohio, at the convention held in Toledo. The next convention will be held in Nelsonville. Mr. Austin was elected without opposition. He expects to assume the duties of his new office at the Cleveland state hospital about September 15

S A. Stalcup and W. E Groff went to New Philadelphia, Wednesday afternoon, and secured their bicycles which were stolen from this city some weeks ago The young man who had been arrested, but who effected his escape through the negligence of the officers, had disposed of them both. The Groff wheel he had sold to a man in Dennison for $7 and a lantern, and for Mr Stalcup's he had received $20 from a farmer living near town

The C, L. & W. railway tunnel at Fairpoint is being repaired. Thursday morning some of the roof supporters gave way, causing a vast amount of stone and d rt to be precipilated on to the track. A force of men has been at work ever since and it is thought that trains will be able to pass through by tonight. Until then they will reach Massillon by being transferred by way of Uhrichsville. As a consequence the train due here at 9:25 was about four hours behind time.

John Miener, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway brakeman who sustained serious injuries at Navarre the other night, has been removed to his home in Cambridge. Miener was standing on the top of an unusually high box car with his back toward the engine. He did not notice that they were rapidly approaching a bridge and his head struck the top of it with terrible force. It is thought that with proper care he will recover, although his injuries are all of an internal and dangerous nature.

Peter Reymark, who is drilling for coal on the Jacob Evans farm, south of town, met with an accident the first of last week which will keep him from work for several weeks. He was working at the windlass, hoisting the drills, and being overcome by the heat let go of the handle, which came back and struck him in the face, breaking his nose and badly cutting his face. He has suffered much pain, but was able to be up town Monday. It was a narrow escape from instant death.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Joseph H. Grapewine, at the Hotel Massillon, has campaign literature for all. The man who has almost allowed himself to be convinced that by increasing the volume of the circulating medium by coining cheap money we are to become more prosperous, should read pamphlet A, "Silver Arguments Simply Answered," and he will soon discover the error of his way. And there are leaflets and circulars and books, any or all of which are forthcoming to him who seeks them in good faith, all of which are a recognized authority on the subject to which they relate.

The teachers of Tuscarawas county held a large and successful institute at New Philadelphia, last week. Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston, and Miss Sarah E. Griswold, of Chicago, were the instructors. The officers for the coming year are: J T. Duff, Newcomerstown, president; A. P. Segrist, Dundee, vice president; Miss Agnes Stocker, Gnadenhutten, secretary; S. K. Mardis, George C. Maurer and J. V. McMillan, executive committee; J. M. Richardson, secretary O. T. R. C. The next institute will meet at New Philadelphia, as has been the custom for the past eighteen years.

Capt. Frank W. Warthorst, since his arrival in the city, has had his sleeping apartments in the residence formerly occupied by the late James Suter and his family, on Pleasant View, on account of its close proximity to the quarries, where his business obliges him to spend most of his time. Wednesday night about 10 o'clock he returned to his rooms, intending to retire. The door was locked as usual, but upon entering one of the rooms Mr Warthost discovered an old ax lying on the floor, and an investigation proved that it had been used to pry open his trunk. A watch was missing, but so far as he could learn no other articles were stolen. The theft was evidently the work of someone thoroughly familiar with the premises, who, in some manner, had gained possession of a key.

HOKE SMITH RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—[By Associated Press]—The Associated Press is in a position to state definitely that Secretary Hoke Smith has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted by President Cleveland.

IN HARMONY WITH THE BISHOP

A Stirring Letter From Dr. John P. Newman.

The sermon of Dr. George B. Smith, of Massillon, on Sunday, is right in line with the advice of Bishop John P. Newman. Bishop Newman has addressed the following letter to Senator Stewart: "Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada:

"DEAR SIR: Your open letter to me of Aug. 5 cannot pass without an answer. I am a disciple of the single gold standard through your teachings. We were in the senate together, you as senator and I as chaplain In those happier days you were a magnificent senator, an eloquent advocate of honest money. We were proud of you and esteemed you the 'Lion of Nevada' In your better estate you said in the senate:

"'I want the standard gold.'

"'There have been a great many battles fought against gold, and gold has won every time. Gold has never compromised. You say that you have got up a compromise bill on the question whether gold shall be respected. Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought that they could get along without gold for a while, but they had to go back to it.'

"'Gold is recognized as the universal standard of value.'

"'Do not let us attempt to deceive the American people; do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value, that we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind.'

"'I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency.'

"'I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depleted currency; this country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessarily entails many evils.'

"In any country where gold has been treated unkindly, where a country has passed a depreciated currency, gold has left this country'

"You took umbrage at my utterances to our ministers as reported in The Sun, to induce them to stand for honest money. Methodist ministers are the most independent and are among the most intelligent of our citizens. They think for themselves and vote as they please. No bishop and no conference can control them in their political creeds and action. It is a guide for me to know that they are true patriots and honest in their relation to the public credit as they are loyal to their country. My remarks which offended you were these: 'I shall call their attention to what I believe is the plain duty of the clergy, and shall urge upon them the importance of using all the influence they possess, in the pulpit and out, against the danger which threatens our country.' No coercion, no pitting the church against the state, but for them to arouse the nation to duty as they did when Lincoln called upon them to save the Union. I propose to 'urge them' just as I would urge you to 'flee from the wrath to come.'

"Whenever I speak or write on politics, I do so as an American citizen, and no professional obligations shall deprive me of that right. You thought me indiscreet to publish my purpose, but I never strike in the dark, and hence my discretion and courage to say to the clergy publicly that I feel it my duty to join Republicans and Democrats and all good citizens to save this country from this silver craze.

"I have traveled through nearly all the silver countries on the globe and seen the baneful effects of a debased currency upon the working population. In those lands the wage earner, whether accountant, mechanic or day laborer, contracts for so much per day or week, during which time silver and paper currency has depreciated while the necessaries of life remain at the price they were before the decline, but the wage earner is compelled to take the depreciated dollar.

"Respectfully yours,

"JOHN P. NEWMAN."

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 15.

He Would Not Talk Politic .

The Rev. E. P. Wise said at the farmers' picnic, Wednesday, that the farmer was a down-trodden and abused man. He said there was no intrinsic value in anything—that it was all created and put in by labor. The farmer, he declared, was at the base of the pyramid, and he suffered from all the ills of humanity in general. He advises them to read up and assert their rights. Mr. Wise said he was neither an anarchist nor Populist and would not talk politics.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation [illegible] headache. 25c at all druggists.

BITS OF CANTON NEWS.

Personal, Political and General News of the County Seat.

CANTON, Aug. 22.—Major McKinley had a call on Friday from M. Percy L. Rider, formerly a Cantonian, now manager of the Enterprise Mining Company of Rico, Colo. He gives it as his opinion that the silver states will vote for McKinley.

A. Katzenburg's meat market on East Tuscarawas street, was entered by burglars on Thursday night. The cash register was rifled and $12 in change secured.

A jolly crowd of youngsters was out on a hay ride the other afternoon. They stopped in front of the ex-governor's residence, and yelled enthusiastically:

"McKinley, McKinley, he is the man.
We can't vote for him but our fathers can."

Responding to this cordial greeting Major McKinley and his wife came out and bowed to the haying party, which went on its way rejoicing.

A deadly trolley car created a wreck near Hazelett avenue, A species of vehicle, known as a piano box buggy, was being driven across the tracks by John Willis and J. H. Weidman, when the car dashed into them, tearing off a front wheel of the buggy, and throwing out Mr. Weidman. The motorman managed to stop the car before any more serious damage was done.

PROBATE COURT.

George Clark has been appointed administrator in the estate of George W. Ebersole, Chicago, for property owned in the state of Ohio

Inventory and appraisement of property in the estate of John P. Smith, Marlboro township, has been filed. Also a motion to sell property at private sale has been given.

Public sale of land has been ordered in the estate of John Winkleman, Washington township.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Samuel Reinoehl, Tuscarawas township.

Application to probate the will of Peter Yost, Lawrence township, has been continued.

Excepticns have been filed to the administrator's account in the estate of Elizabeth, Aston, Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to Louis Bourquin and Mary Behra, of Canton.

MR AUSTIN'S POSITION.

What Steward Parrish has to Say of the Matter.

The Cleveland Leader of today says that at the regular meeting of the trustees of the Cleveland State Hospital yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Steward A. M. Parrish was accepted, to take effect October 1, when he will be succeeded by Hon. Thomas Austin, of Massillon.

Mr. Parrish told a Leader reporter last evening that he had received a very kind and courteous letter from Governor Bushnell, which prompted him to tender his resignation to the trustees. "The letter stated," said Mr. Parrish, "that the office of steward was considered a political office, and I had held it for four years, having been appointed by Governor McKinley. Inasmuch as Governor Bushnell's friends were pressing him to appoint one of them to the office, he requested me to cause a vacancy by resignation, and I complied with the request."

Mr. Parrish said he had not yet decided whether he would return to his old home at Wooster, Wayne county, or engage in business in this city. He said he had received several flattering offers from Cleveland firms, which he was considering.

Mr. Austin, the new appointee, was formerly in the employ of the Massillon Bridge Company. At present he represents his county in the lower house of the general assembly. The salary of the position to which he has been appointed is $1,200 a year.

The attorney general of the state having disapproved of the contracts for the construction of the retaining wall and the amusement hall at the hospital, as has been stated heretofore, the trustees decided to re-advertise for bids for the work to be performed.

WILL HOLD THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. Killinger States the Claims of the Street Railway People.

The editor of the Navarre Times has interviewed F. H. Killinger, general agent of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, in relation to the proposed Navarre extension. During his remarks Mr. Killinger informed the writer that when the company obtained the franchise it was done with a view of carrying out the contract, but shortly afterward the panicky times came on and it was an utter impossibility for the company to raise sufficient funds to go ahead with the project, and as everyone knows, the times have not been better as yet. Continuing the gentleman said: "I see by the paper that you had quite a meeting in your town last week, and have also noted the action of the Massillon council in regard to the building of the road. Now, I will say this much, that should the council of Massillon go ahead and compel us to pay the bond of $3,000 it will just make the company that much less able to build the road; but will not deprive us of our franchise by any means. Just at the present time when the financial world is as unsettled as it is now over the free silver craze, it is almost impossible for any one to secure the loan of any great amount of money, and the company deems it very unwise to act in the matter until after the financial question is fully settled."

In conclusion he said that the company was well aware that if the extension was built it would greatly benefit the balance of the lines, but so long as money is as tight as at present it was out of the question.

G. A. R. at St. Paul, Sept. 1 to 4, 1896.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at low rates on Aug. 30 and 31, and Sept. 1. For further information see agent W. & L. E. Ry.

Do you follow the want columns daily If not, you should.

MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

AFRAID SOMETHING DREADFUL IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

How a Little Baby Girl Rolled the Clouds Away.

Of course a woman will naturally see the dark side of everything when tortured by some form of female disease, which her doctor cannot or does not relieve. No wonder she is melancholy when head and back ache, pains run through the whole body and loins, nerves are weak, stomach out of order, digestion poor, sense of fullness and bearing-down, poor sleep and appetite, always weak and tired, irregular menstruation, whites, etc.

She probably is not so fortunate as to know that all female ailments are indicated by these never failing symptoms, and are controlled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; all female weaknesses quickly disappear by its use. It has been the thinking woman's safeguard for twenty years, and all druggists sell large quantities of it because it can be relied upon.

Still another woman speaks:

"I wish you would publish my name with your testimonials. I want every one to know that your Vegetable Compound has made me well and strong. I sing its praises all the time. When I was first married I was very weak and had female troubles badly; Oh, I was so weary, sick and melancholy, but the Vegetable Compound built me up, and now I have a dear baby girl, and I am so happy. No home is complete without a dear little baby and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to roll the clouds away."—MRS. GEO. CLAUS, 25 Danforth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

Will Appreciate the Many Merits of the West Virginia Fair Association.

A few words regarding one of the main features of the grounds of the great West Virginia State Fair and Exposition, which opens at Wheeling September 7.

For horsemen, practically, the grounds of the West Virginia Association afford inducements held out by very few associations in the country. The stable accommodations are the best, the grounds for exercising are large, level and in good order, while the track is one which has excited the admiration of everyone who has driven over it Eighty feet wide for most of its length, and sixty feet on the back stretch, it affords ample room for the largest field of horses, while the turns insure the fastest possible time with a minimum of liability to accidents This track was laid out by Engineer Gilmore Browne, after an exhaustive study of the subject, and it met with the fullest approbation of horsemen during the fair of 1895. In the great programme of races announced for the coming fair its merit will be again demonstrated to the fullest extent

Another great merit of the grounds is the facilities afforded exhibitors of live stock. An extensive tract of ground has been set apart for this purpose, and is equipped with a very large number of stalls and pens, arranged in the best manner for both exhibitors and spectators The department of poultry is also unexcelled in all that exhibitors can desire, while the stabling for class horses is equal to the wants of all comers

As a whole, the grounds are well deserving of the appellation of model, and reflect the greatest credit upon the entire management.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

It is really astonishing how much a quarter will do when invested in an INDEPENDENT want column ad

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Nolt, defendant.

Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 24th day of July, A. D. 1896, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for $30.75.

PETER CARNES,
Plaintiff.

Perry Township, Stark County, O., July 27, 1896.

Executor's Sale of Farm.

The undersigned executor will sell at public sale on the premises,

Saturday Afternoon, August 29, 1896,

the following described real estate, in Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio:

The west half of the north-west quarter of section (27) twenty-seven, being the whole of the tract of land conveyed to Cyrus Young by Joseph Kiefer's heirs, containing **84 Acres,** more or less, and known as the **Richard Donald Farm,** 2¼ miles east of North Lawrence, 2¼ miles west of Youngstown Hill, and 2½ miles south of Canal Fulton on the Massillon and Wooster road. Said tract of land is one of the nicest laying farms in the township. The house is practically new, contains eight rooms and has a slate roof. Bank barn and necessary out buildings. Two good wells of water, never failing, one spring never failing. A fine lot of fruit trees, some timber land and convenient to one of the best school houses in the township.

Terms—One-third cash on day of sale, or security for one-third, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. All deferred payments to be secured by mortgage and bear interest at 6 per cent. Possession will be given at time of first payment.

DANIEL MYERS,
Executor

"It Bridges You Over."

BattleAx PLUG

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocketbook is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos.

This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

OLD HONESTY
PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

Write for color cards and prices.

The Goheen Manufacturing Company,
CANTON, OHIO.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News. Now is the time to subscribe,

WHITE ROSE FLOUR--

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given *Perfect Satisfaction*.. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the . . . . . .

POCOCK MILLS. MASSILLON, ...OHIO.. **M. NEAL, Prop.**

Own Your Own Home.

Call on

JAMES R. DUNN,

Second Floor, Stone Block.

Will sell you a lot and help you build your house on Easy Terms.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral: Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®